

Slayers of Mrs. Nichols Took \$17,200 Worth of Jewels

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Saturday. Slightly cooler.

FINAL
EDITION

The

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World.

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TWO MORE ACCUSED IN DUMBA PLOT; RECALL OF BOTH MAY BE DEMANDED

ROBBERS WHO SLEW WIDOW GOT \$17,200 WORTH OF GEMS; NATION-WIDE HUNT BY POLICE

Mrs. Nichols's Boy Servant
Aids Detectives in Seek-
ing the Slayers.

CHARGE IS HOMICIDE.

Jeweller Checks Up Gems and
Figures Out Extent of
the Loot.

The thieves, who after being admitted to the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols last Wednesday night by Onnie Talas, a treacherous servant, robbed the aged widow and frightened her to death in the operation, obtained loot valued at \$17,200. They stripped from the body of their victim every ornament she wore, including a plain gold-band wedding ring, worn to water thinness and of small material value.

Today for the first time the police secured a complete list of the jewelry stolen from Mrs. Nichols. It was furnished by her jeweler, Cyril Peck of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, who has a complete list of her jewels. He found what was missing by checking up this list with what he found in her safe deposit vault. Following is a list of the missing jewelry and its description has been sent to every police officer and every pawnbroker in New York and all the surrounding territory:

One open-faced lady's watch of platinum, with back studded with diamonds and a circle of diamonds on face. White dial, size O. Maker, Platak Philip & Co., Geneva. Movement No. 104,534. Stem winder; value, \$1,500.

One diamond neck chain, set in gold, thirty-one inches long, containing about ninety-five diamonds, each about one-half karat, round and navette shape alternating. Value \$4,500.

Ring set with one emerald and two diamonds, size 6 1/2; emerald 2 1/2 karats, diamonds 13 1/4 karats each. Value, \$3,000.

One three-stone ring, centre diamond 3 1/2 karats, others 2 1/2 karats each; size 6 1/2. Value, \$1,500.

One two-stone ring, diamonds 3 1/2 karats each so set in the ring that

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15,840 BRITISH OFFICERS LOST UP TO AUG. 30

Of These 4,790 Were Killed and 9,698 Wounded—Gen. Baldwin Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (By Mail to New York).—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended August 30 indicate the severity of the recent fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula. They show that the British army lost 467 officers killed, 959 wounded and 1,562 missing, a total of 3,988 for the fortnight. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war—1,627 casualties having been announced between May 1 and May 15.

Losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,840, of whom 4,790 have been killed, 9,698 wounded and 1,352 reported missing.

During the past fortnight Brig. Gen. A. H. Baldwin has been killed, three other brigadier generals have been wounded, nine lieutenant-colonels killed and two reported missing.

SAYS BRITISH FIRED ON GERMAN SAILORS HELPLESS IN WATER

Had Escaped From Submarine
Sunk Under Them by
English Patrol Boat.

ALL OF THEM KILLED.

British Craft Going to Rescue
of the Liner Nicolson Flew
American Flag.

An astounding story of alleged high-handedness and almost unbelievable cruelty on the part of British seamen during the shelling of the Leyland liner Nicolson by a German submarine on April 19 was told today by Dr. C. B. Banks of Memphis, Tenn., who arrived in New York today on the steamship Lapland.

Dr. Banks, an American veterinarian now in the service of the British Government, was a passenger on the Nicolson. He said that while the Leyland liner was sinking a British patrol boat, flying the American flag, raced to the scene.

When she got near, according to his story of the sea tragedy, she lowered the American flag and raised the British Jack. Then the submarine, a monster in size, began shelling her. The patrol boat replied and sank the submarine, but the eighteen Germans on board got out through the conning tower and began floundering in the water. It was then, according to Dr. Banks, that the Englishmen on board the patrol boat, thoroughly enraged by the shelling of the Nicolson and the attack made on them, stood on deck and fired with rifles on the swimming Germans, all of whom sank.

"I was on board the Nicolson when she left New Orleans for Queens-town," he said. "At 2.30 o'clock on Aug. 19 we were stopped by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. Instantly the Captain of the Nicolson sent out a wireless call for help. The submarine meantime kept creeping up on us, and the Captain of the Nicolson ordered full speed ahead."

"The commander of the submarine warned us that if we did not stop her lifeboats and at the same time would fire. We then began manning the submarine began shelling us. About forty shots were fired and before the bombardment was over the Nicolson began to sink."

"In the midst of the shelling we saw a boat approaching. She was flying the American flag, but as she got nearer we recognized her as a craft which before the war had been a British tramp steamship. As she came up close the American flag was pulled down and the British flag run up."

"Right at that time the scene was a wild one. The submarine began shelling the patrol boat. All of those from the Nicolson were drifting along in life boats."

"The men on the patrol boat seemed to be in a white heat of fury. With the comparatively small arms on board they let loose at the big submarine, and down she went. Then persons on the British boat began firing on the men in the water. I must say I felt little pity for the Germans, who had only a short time before been seeking our lives."

Dr. Banks left this afternoon for New Orleans, where he is scheduled to take another consignment of horses to England.

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NEW YORK MEMBERS REVOLT; CONVENTION APPROVES NEW CONSTITUTION; BY 118 TO 33

Senator Wagner and Others
Make a Vain Appeal for
Home Rule.

SURPRISE BY BARNES.

Republican Boss Votes No, De-
claring He Refuses to Aid
Socialism.

By Samuel M. Williams.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—By a vote of 118 to 33 the Constitutional Convention today finally approved as a whole the draft of the new constitution for New York State previously adopted article by article. There was an unexpected last hour revolt of Democrats, principally those from Manhattan and Brooklyn, against the articles on legislative apportionment and restricted home rule granted to the metropolis.

While endorsing most of the articles, the New Yorkers vehemently asserted that they could not vote for the instrument as a whole with those two objectionable sections included. Gladly would they support the budget article, the reform of State government and various other improvements if only they were separated from the objectionable ones, but the question being aye or nay on all together the valiant minority, under the leadership of Senator Wagner, Assemblyman Smith and William F. Sheehan, voiced their protest in vain and went down to defeat, proclaiming that they could make their objections more potent on Election Day.

There were queer and unexpected defections from and adhesions to the revolt. De Lancey Nicoll and Morgan J. O'Brien deserted their Democratic associates, but William Barnes, ex-dictator of the Republican organization, broke with his party and suddenly but defiantly voted against the new Constitution.

BARNES REFUSES TO AID CAUSE OF SOCIALISM.

"I cannot," he said, "by my vote do anything to aid the cause of state socialism."

He declared his opposition to those articles relating to labor and social betterment. Ray B. Smith of Syracuse, Republican political manipulator, joined in the protest on general principles. Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga and Lemuel E. Quirk of Columbia county, free lance Republican reactionaries, refused to vote either way.

"The convention," said Brackett, "doesn't dare submit to the people this instrument as a whole, but makes us vote on it so that darling of the short ballot is to be covered up in the belly of the main instrument in hopes of carrying the inquiry through."

Harold Hittman of Albany, Barnes's faithful follower and legislative leader, broke with his chief and refused to follow him in the opposition.

Championing the rights of New York for more equitable representation and a greater degree of home rule, Senator Wagner said:

"You in the upper part of the State still propose to hold on to control of

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ANARCHISTS IN WILD DEFIANCE CURSE JUDGES IN COURT

Support William Sanger, One
of Their Band, in His Re-
fusal to Pay a Fine.

One hundred Anarchists at noon today in the Court of Special Sessions made a wild demonstration when William Sanger, thirty-seven years old, artist, architect and Anarchist, was convicted of disseminating obscene literature, and said that he would go to jail in preference to paying a fine of \$150.

Men and women rose in their seats and shrieked, cursed and cheered. Hats were thrown into the air and fists hurled at the bench while the three Justices appeared powerless to prevent.

The screams and yells of the frenzied followers of Alexander Berkman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca and Leonard Abbott, all of whom were in court, could be heard all over the Criminal Courts Building and in the street. It required the efforts of a dozen court attendants, policemen and detectives to clear the court. No arrests were made.

Sanger was arrested Jan. 19 by Anthony Comstock for giving out a pamphlet composed by his wife, called "Family Limitation." In the interim he has gone as high as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in his efforts to have a jury trial. This morning he was called to trial before Justices McInerney, Herbert and Salmon in Special Sessions.

The wife of the artist Anarchist is in Europe in consequence of an indictment against her for sending the pamphlet through the mails. Sanger is of medium stature and exceptionally thin. He has bushy black hair, small brown eyes and lips as slender as knife-blades.

Among the interested spectators was Mrs. Amos Pinchot, occupying a seat in the midst of the Anarchists. Sanger had with him a 7,000 word typewritten statement, which he announced that he would read to the court. He didn't though.

"My plea is 'Not guilty,'" he announced, "but I have dismissed my lawyer and will argue my own case."

There was a visible movement among the "Reds" in the back seats, a shuffling of positions for a better look, some coughing and many significant glances.

"I admit having given out this pamphlet," Sanger continued, "but—" "That's enough," interrupted Justice McInerney. "There's no occasion for reading that volume you have there. All the Court is interested in knowing is whether you are guilty or not. Are you ready to have judgment pronounced on you?"

"It is not enough!" shrieked the prisoner. "I claim that it is the law and not I that is on trial here today. This pamphlet is for good and should not be checked. Alameda Comstock told me that if I pleaded guilty he would see that I received a suspended sentence; and I refused to do it."

Justice McInerney's gavel silenced

(Continued on Second Page.)

MILITARY ATTACHE,
WHO IS INVOLVED
IN THE DUMBA CASE.



Capt. FRANZ VON PAPEN
By CLYDE H. WASH. D.C.

SECOND GERMAN NOTE ON ARABIC SENT

Gerard Receives Another Communi-
cation, Its Contents Not
Yet Divulged.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

BERLIN, via The Hague, Sept. 10 (United Press).—A messenger from the German Foreign Office delivered to Ambassador Gerard a second note on the submarine question at 9 o'clock last night. The contents of the note had not been given out at 11 A. M. today.

What the subject of this second communication may be was a mystery. It was stated on good authority that it does not concern the sinking of the Hesperian. One report was that the second note is supplementary to the note already sent to Washington dealing with the Arabic case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—President Wilson devoted several hours today to study of Germany's note on the sinking of the Arabic. No official comment was made, but it was indicated that the German explanation was disappointing.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had assured Secretary Lansing that full satisfaction would be given, if it was determined that a German submarine sank the Arabic. Germany's statement that she could not acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity is not considered full satisfaction by officials of this Government.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION IN FALL

All Members of Crew Killed When
Dirigible Plunges Downward
After Losing Propeller.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—Reports have reached here that a Zeppelin fell near Brussels Wednesday and was destroyed by the explosion that followed.

All members of the crew were killed. The dirigible had lost a propeller several hours before.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—Two French aviators were killed at Daxingen, Alsace, when their machine struck barbed wire entanglements as they were making a landing, causing the explosion of bombs aboard the aeroplane.

They had been forced to descend because of motor trouble. The aviators were buried by the Germans with military honors.

AMSTERDAM (via London), Sept. 10.—The Maasbode says it has been informed by its Rotterdam correspondent that a Zeppelin, coming from Belgium and flying at a great height, was shot at by Dutch frontier guards last night, whereupon it turned in a southerly direction.

AUSTRIAN CONSUL GENERAL, GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE, ARE INVOLVED WITH DUMBA

Von Nuber and Capt. von Papen
Both Sent Letters by Archibald
That Have Given Offense to the
United States Government.

BERNSTORFF AND DUMBA HOLD TWO CONFERENCES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—President Wilson's request to Austria to recall her ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has brought about a situation which contains possibilities of extending to other diplomats of the Germanic allies.

There is also a possibility that passports might be handed to Dr. Dumba. Secretary Lansing said today that the United States would wait a reasonable time for Vienna to act.

Dr. Dumba used James F. J. Archibald, an American bearing an American passport, as a messenger to carry a communication to the Vienna foreign office. Although it has not been called officially to the attention of this Government, the State Department understands unofficially that Archibald also carried a communication for Captain Von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy.

Secretary Lansing said today that the American Government views the sending of any communication in the manner which Dr. Dumba used an abuse of an American passport.

VON HINDENBURG ROLLS BACK THE RUSSIAN CENTRE

"Crushing Russian Defeat," Is
Claimed in To-Day's
War Office Report.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 10.—The Russian centre has suffered another crushing defeat. General von Hindenburg's troops it is officially stated have stormed the heights of Klesko, on the Zeleswanka River. The Bavarians have captured Olszanka.

Field Marshal Mackensen is approaching the railway station of Kosovo, seventy-three miles northwest of Brest Litovsk, and making rapid progress on both sides of the railway leading to Pinsk.

Russian claims of important victories in the southeast on the assumption by the Czar of leadership of the Slav armies were today officially declared to be untrue.

"The Czar is attempting to deceive his own people to suppress the growing feeling of revolt," it was stated at the Government offices. "The important victory" before Tarnopol belongs in the same class with the recent Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga."

French trenches in the Vosges, near Hartmannswillerkopf and Schatzmaennle, were stormed and captured in a hot struggle last night.

The French lost heavily in fruitless counter-attacks, said today's War Office report.

The official statement indicated a temporary lull in the fighting in the Argonne.

While all officials refused to discuss the situation further, it is known that the activities of Consul General von Nuber of Austria as well as those of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, are again being reviewed by the State Department.

VON PAPAN MADE REFERENCE TO AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

Captain von Papen's letter, which was a private communication to his wife, is now on its way to the State Department from London. Officials said the fact that it was a private and not an official communication did not alter the case. It is understood that the writer made slighting references to American officials.

Another document for which officials are waiting is an enclosure in Dr. Dumba's letter which referred to negotiations between Consul General von Nuber and the editor of a foreign language newspaper concerning bringing about strikes in the Bethlehem works and other war munitions factories.

It was made plain that while the State Department for some time has been fully advised of the activities of Count von Bernstorff, he was not involved to the extent of being in the same position as Dr. Dumba, but that there was serious consideration of whether Captain von Papen or Consul General von Nuber should be allowed to remain longer in the country.

Archibald also carried a communication for Count Bernstorff, but it was a copy of a statement which had been forwarded to the German Ambassador by Secretary Lansing. In the note to the Vienna Foreign Office asking Dr. Dumba's recall, Secretary Lansing referred to the purpose of the Ambassador to conspire to cripple legitimate industries in the United States. Officials were engaged today in a study of whether Captain von Papen and Consul General von Nuber were not concerned in what the American Government has characterized as a conspiracy.

VON BERNSTORFF ONLY A TECHNICAL OFFENDER.

One official who has been studying the details of the situation said today that while the German Ambassador, in sending a communication by a person carrying an American passport, may have technically contributed to an abuse of that document, in the view of the State Department, the na-